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The History of Crucial Days.

News constantly reaches us from Germany about the industrial crisis and the city of employment there, and of the speculation in wheat on the part of the nker'—the country squires and large landed proprietors,—who demand a still er tariff on grain. All this, joined with the fact that theterman army, in consence of the excessive discipline maintained by its aristocratic officers, is hy us as loyal as of old—as is proved by the affair at Krosig and the uniting German cruiser "Gazelle"—has suggested to the writer of these lines hunt through a couple of the larger histories of the French revolution in order see what it was that gave the immediate impulse to the outbreak of the great reach revolution.

The history of those days is now so interesting that we are unwilling to with-

hold it from our readers.

Now let us see. What was the immediate occasion for the outbreaking of

the French revolution of 1789?

To put it briefly: The impoverishment of the people, and the high price of grain, caused by the "pacte de farine" and the speculation in wheat by the in princes and courtiers. The scarcity of employment added to this, and the stern measures of the government against the unemployed and the

ringmen generally. Handworkers, embittered by the cruel suppression of the strike of Reveil-'a workmen, logether with French common soldiers, stormed the Bastile Their leaders were Hulin, a Swiss watchmaker, afterwards a general, and stermann, an Alsatian journalist and also afterwards a general. So this was

Of course without the assistance of the troops this uprising could not have ancessful.

The Amsterdam Zeitung of May 12, 1789, says in regard to the eruel pun-ment of the strikers: "The severe penalties which have been inflicted upon hen, and the precautions which have been taken (the concentration of 20,000 olders in Paris) gives ground for hope that the peace will not be disturbed gain for a long while." This Amsterdam account of the affair was evidently

ecoked and dried official report, written to pacify men's minds.

But how was this army of 20,000 men constituted? With the exception of a detachments of Swiss, one regiment of German dragoons, and one of Hungian hussars, they were FRENCH troops.

er since the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI., so popular at first, the Freach war department had majutained a severe discipline, in view of the growing discontent of the people. Two years after the King's accession, a decree to that effect had been published. In the year 1788 the discipline was once again increased. It was ordered that alight offenses, which before had been punished by arrest, should be punished in future with blows with the flat of the sword

The retaliation of the French royal army for this "discipline" made history. On the 2d of July, 1789, part of the Fifth battaiion of the French guards and ir officers, and mingled with the excited people in the streets, artisans, students, men out of employment, etc. These soldiers refused to return to their barracks, and in view of the general excitement it was not deemed advisable to end other French soldiers after them to bring them back by force. The soldiers of the French guards had taken their nrms with them.

On the night of the 12th of July the people (among them many of the French Guards who had gone over to them) stormed ull the "barriers," that is the tollhouses, from Faubourg St. Antoine to Fanbourg St. Honore.

The people would have no more duties on their food!

The military hod stepped in ou July I2, but the battailons of the French Guards had by that time gone over to the workingmen and shot at the loyal regiments of German hirelings, the "Royal Allemand." On the same day the City Comell of Paris ordered 50,000 pikes made and distributed among the people. uired thirty-six hours to get these ready, however, yet ere that time had the people had armed themselves in ANOTHER MANNER, as we shall

On July 12 the Paris municipality-that is, the City Council, which had constituted itself a permanent committee-voted to form a Paris militia of 28,000

ched at the head of the people to the Place Louis Fifteenth, to attack the Gnards and Hungarian Hussars (foreign hired troops) who were stationed These troops retreated.

e people now were most anxious for arms. The shops of the gunmakers and sellers were plundered, but of course the supply thus obtained was lasuffi-

It was known that the government had conceuled great stores of arms som-

At last it came out that the King's intendent had hidden 27,000 muskets and bayonets in the cellars of the Hotel des invalides. To this place the people swarmed on the morning of July 14. If the French soldiers had remained true

to the King, the regiments attationed there in the open square and tha broad boulevard surrounding the Hotel des Invalides, could easily have anuihilated the dense crowds of the unarmed people. But the French soldiers followed the example of their comrades (the French Ghards) on the day before, and went over to the people. And the commander of the foreign troops in the Champs de Mars, under these circumstances, did not dare to give the command for an assault.

On this very same day the people—tbut is, the unemployed, the artisans, etc., together with the French Guards—stormed the Bastlle.

Thus the Freuch revolution had its "official" beginning. The next day the King was obliged to withdraw the rest of his French troops from Paris. From that time on only the hired professional soldiers from Switzerland fought and died for him. and died for him.

We do not wish, of course, to draw analogies between the French revoluand the present conditions of Germany. As is well known, the writer of lines is no adherent of the "catasrophe theory" of Socialism, and the the rules of strict Marxism a Socialist revolution could take place there at

NO hired professional soldiers; he has only an army of the German people.

His only reliance therefore rests today on the stupid peasant youths. But see are no longer in the majority, even in the army itself, since the gigantic growth of the great cities in Germany, and the spread of industries even into

So we will not say that absolutely any event is impossible, yet neither will

Prof. Charles W. Pearson of the chair English literature in Northwestern versity, which is conducted under to the ranks of Methodism in Evanston the seat of the university, hy giving hat the stories of the miracles in the oytha and fairy tales, and that our duty as intelligent, nonest men women to come right out and admit

hands of the professor. The gates which opened "of their own ord" before Peter; the feeding of the stitude by Jesus; Jesus' walking on water; the story of the raising of the of the widow of Nain are all de-

in the New. They are all stories-that There is, however, one New Testamen

atory—tha of the resurrection of Jesus—that Prof. Pearson does not mention along with the others.

If the other mirucle stories are myths, why is not the miracle story of the resur-rection also a myth? And if the miracle atory of the resurrection is a myth, what omes of our Christianity?

These are some of the questions that vill soon be huzzing about in the public

But the professor says he doesn't care. He is going to tell the truth and take the consequences, believing, in the meau-time, that the truth will, in the end, prove to be the best for us all,

Prof. Pearson's paper is entitled "Open Inspiration Versus a Closed Canon and an Infallible Bible."

adous outhurst of indignation from all Methodist pulpits against Prof. Pearson, and he may thank his stars that he lives in the Twentieth century and that they have not the power to roast him otherwise than with words otherwise the fate of Servetus might be his.

Director Merriam gave out a census statement concerning the growth of the North and South. The statement shows that in the North the proportion of the population living in large cities is more than three times as great as it is in the South. The population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants increased 41.0 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, partly by the growth of the 124 cities of that size in 1890 and parely by the addition during tha following ten years of thirty-six other cities to the list: The population of the country outside these cities in creased between 1890 and 1900, 14.9 per cent. The 160 cities of the United States each of which had over 20,000 inhabitants in 1900 increased in population 32.5 per cent. between 1890 and 1900; the rest of the United States excluding Alaska and the recent insular accessions increased 17.16 per cent.

The proportion of linhabitants of the three sections, the North, South and West, into which the census divides the three sections, the North, South and West, into which the census divides the South, total 24.523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent, West, 4,09.1.349; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent, West, 4,09.1.349; cities of 25,000 or more, 2,488,553, or 10 per cent, West, 4,09.1.349; cities of 25,000 or more, \$1,000,000 or more, \$1,000 or more, \$1,000,000 or more, \$1,000,000

better advantage in other parts of the

A cable dispatch says: Discussing the rowth of Socialism in France. M. Millerand, the minister of

commerce said:
"Noj doubt Socialism is making great headway in France. While aiming at bigh ideals, it is becoming more practically ever—day. Strite among the classes is no part of the Socialistic creed. "Socialism should take into consideration the Interests and preindices of the people. Briefly, it will make more progress when it recognizes the difference between the real and the ideal."

"eline, ex-Premier, disagrees with M. Millerand. He said the form of Socialism called revolutionary collectivism is the saidest of all utoplas, as it is both seducing and instracticable.
"It gives workmen Illusions which make them lose sight of their real interests."

seducing and impracticable. "It gives workner illusions which make them lose sight of their real interests," he added, and consequently the presence of M. Milleran, in the collectivist movement does not angur well for France. There should be an intelligent understanding between labor and capital such as you have in the United States."

M. Milleran, hardly considered a

M. "filleran" is hardly considered Socialist any Joneer tin France or any where else. Strife among the classes is system, the Socialists did not inoculate in there,—they simply see it and point it out to those who try to blindfold themselves of employers and a class of employed, i class of capitalists and a class of proetarians, there must be class antagon and class strife. real Socialists who fail to recognize the lifference between the ideal and the real of facts as they are, in order to be con-Bur as to M. Meline, o leader of the the intelligent understanding between labor and capital such as you have in the united States"—Monsieur Meline's ideals are very queer indeed, and they are surely not in accord with the ideal of the overwhelming majority of the inboring people of the United States.

What are you going to do to increa he circulation and the influence of the Social Democratic Herald?-Answer.

Friedrich Wilbelm has been living rathe rapidly while attending the university in Bonn and had to come bome and behave May be he wanted to get everything pos sible out of it as long as it lasted-fo ever rule in Germany are rather slim, ering the tremendous growth of the Social Democracy in Germany.

Recorder Goff of New York has just Century club upon "Anarchy," which is part the recorder said:

part the recorder said:

"For us who are gathered here in this well-appointed and beautifully-decorated chamber under the glare of these electric lights, it is perfectly proper to agree that anarchy is abominable. We would be false to our surroundings if we did not. We are all well dressed and pretty well to do financially, and it is only natural for us to take the position of the party in possession."

for us to take the position of the party in possession."
He continued:
"I think we assume a little too much it we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society or our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the asme position before the Revolution is regard to what they called their rights. But was it not their lives which caused the Revolution? The nobles amused themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. Who were the Anarchiats? The people or they?

It is needless to say that he is going to lose his job.

Director Merriam gave out a census an idea. If the idea is right, it will triumph, and the repressive methods will statement concerning the growth of the North and South. The statement shows that in the North the proportion of the population living in large cities is more than three times as great as it is in the South. The population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitance increused 41.0 per cent. between 1880 and 1900, partly recorder Goff said nothing about 80-

Recorder Goff said nothing about So cialism, at least we did not see anything in the press reports. But avidently the thought of Socialism is lurking in the hackground. The parts of the speech quoted above show Mr. Goff to possess an uncommon amount of knowledge of historical and philosophical facts-for a

per ceut. Netween 1890 and 1800; the rest of the United States excluding Alaska and the recent insular accessions in the proportion of inhabitants of the three sections, the North, South and West, into which the census divides the United States, follows: North, total population of cities of 25,000 or more, 10,199,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 10,199,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 10,199,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, 10,199,580 or 34 per cent. South, total 24,523,527; cities of 25,000 or more, \$1,003,179, or 25 per cent.

This shows that there is very littic chance for au active Socialist movement in the South for some time to come, and that we ought to spend our money on propaganda in the North and in the West, where there is a growing chance for results as these figures show.

We cannot build up a Socialist movement where there is no economic basis for it. The population of the Santh is overwhelmingly agricultural. It is comparatively thin and poorly educated and contains a very large percentage of negroes. Aside from a few favored iocalities in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, we consider the case of Socialism as nkmost hopeless in the South at the present stage of the game. We therefore think that moneys gathered from national dues can be spent to much better advantage in other parts of the reliable to the content of the world, knows that the statement for mational dues can be spent to much better advantage in other parts of the reliable to the statement for the world, knows that the statement for mational dues can be spent to much better advantage in other parts of the reliable to the content of the world is false.—Appeal to Reason. Talk about Socialism being hostile to the content in the world is part of the world is false.—Appeal to Reason.

Talk about Socialism being hostile to religion, it is usually the other way: Official religion is hostile to Socialism. For instance: Socialism is attacked by the German Catholes of Chicago as the enemy of God, the enemy of government and the enemy of laboring men of the country. At the annual meeting of the Chlcago district of the Federation of Ger man Catholic societies resolutions attack ing Socialism in this manner were unanimously adopted with cheers by a thon sand delegates and plans were prepared for combatting Socialism by the estab lishment of Christian associations of la

A similar occurrence took place in Italy lately where the Pope started the organ ization of Catholic trade unions in order to combat the trade union movement in Italy, which he claims is honeycombec with Socialists and Socialism. The Pope has chauged his attitude towards So elalism considerably since 1891, when he wrote the famous encyclica Rerum No

Well, well, but the world is rather hard on the Hon. David S. Rose, reform mayor of Milwankee and candidate for re-election. There he has been hustling up the building of Grand avenue bridge in order to have the "celebration of the opening" with a greased plg, the mayor's speech and the popularity that goes with it, and now there are some hard-hearted individuals who would stop the celebration as "This is the most unkludes cut of all," considering that Dave depends no little on his "weenle worst" act

On Friday, January 31, the Social Democratic party of this city will hold its city convention at Lincoin hall. Every trades union of this city has au oppor tunity to send delegates to this convenzen will have an opportunity this spring to rehuke capitalism and the servants of the eapltalist class by voting for princi ples and men opposed to the capitalist

Mayor Rose is ambitious. That is the eason, according to bis own statement, why he has decided to run for a third He is amhitious, be says, to carry out the public improvements which have by his administration He even points with pride to the garbage plant, which he prophesies will be in op eration before the close of this month No doubt during his next term-if he should be elected-some other public im provement, for instance, a new sewer will be commenced, and there will be an other fine issue upon which his honor may demand a re-election and so ad infinltum. But it seems that the cries of "reform," public ownership and other great problems have not the sar of the at least not this year. It seems that those who really want reform or who want real reforms, will go about i in the right way, I. e., by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

A Ridiculous Proceeding. A A Eugrandrandrandra# Handrandrandrandra

We read in the Missouri Socialist: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is now practically on the boycott list of organized labor of St. Louis, and before many days the official announcement of the boycott is likely to be in the hands of every trade unionist in America.

"Not only have workingmen been hoodwinked into subscribing to stock only to find that when it comes to employing labor 'the cheapest we can get' is to be used; but even the small business men have been beantifully follied into parting with their money under au illusion that their business would increase with the number of additional men employed in constructing the fair huidings. These little business men now find that a great model city is to be constructed on the fair grounds to accommodate the thousands of workingmen employed, and instead of these workers living in the city and spending their wages with the corner grocer and hutcher, the contract to supply the food for this model city bas been let to one Truitt, who fed the scabs used by the Transit company in 1900. Is it to be doubted that these small husiness men will lend their indorsement to the move on foot to boycott the World's fair and show the capitalists at the head of that institution that organized labor is just as powerful as the day it shut down every street car in the city, and that a successful exposition cannot be held without its consent?

"The report of the sub-committee reviewed the entire controversy. The directors had flatly refused to enter into any contract of any kind with a view to unioning the fair. The printing work used by the World's fair committees and officers had not borne the union label. The contract to feed the employes at Taylor City' had been let to Tuiltt, a man who bad been, in the business of feeding scabs before; the contract for building the iron fence had been let to Mesker Bros., a firm that is notoriously unfair to organized isbor; the wooden fence was being put up by non-union men."

So far, so good. While we understand that practically all the bu

the fair ground is being done by union men under the supervision of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis—(Steinbiss, the national secretary of the Building Trades Council, is one of the directors of the World's fair)—there is no doubt that the same disagreement between the Building Trades Council and the other lsbor unions exists in St. Louis as exists almost everywhere else. Stili we have our doubta whether the fact that "the printing work does not bear the union la-bel" and that the fences are alleged not to be "union fences" is in itself sufficient cause to boycott n World's fair whose buildings are being put up by union iabor. Even the "little business men" and the "corner grocer and hutcher" with whom the workmen at the fair do not spend their wages, would bardly furnish sufficient reason for such a step-from our standpoint. However, that is the husi-

ness of the St. Louis workmen and we do not care to meddle. But we also read the following in the Missouri Socialist:

But we also read the following in the Missouri Socialist:

"Acting under instructions of the national committee of the Democratic party, whose headquarters are located in St. Louis, Leon Greenbanm, national secretary of that party, communicated at once with the International Socialist Buresu at Brussels, Belgium, with which the Socialist party of America is affiliated, requesting the secretary of that body to notify the Socialist members of the varions European parlisments of the situation in St. Louis and to warn them to vigorously oppose the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's fair in St. Louis. Communications were also sent to Emil Yandervelde, Socialist deputy of Beigium, and to Angust Bebel, the leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag of Germany. In many of these countries the Socialists are powerful enough to prevent an appropriation, especially as the different governments are in constant fear of the Socialists, and would not fight them very hard on a matter which only involved foreign interests. Prof. George D. Herron, who represents the Socialist party of America, on the international bureau, is now in Europe and will be advised the situation and instructed to see that the powerful Socialist parties of Enrope leave nothing undone to nid the organized workers of St. Louis in their fight."

This puts a different aspect on the whole business. We ask what right have This puts a different aspect oo the whole business. We ask what right have

the national secretary and the "local quorum" in St. Louis to make a laughing stock of the entire Socialist mayement in America? The St. Lonis "wooden to date has not even been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. We most protest against the national Socialist movement being made the tail of little union squabbles in St. Louis,-In fact, we do not care to have the Socialist movement made the tall of the trades nulon movement in any way.

The local quorum in St. Louis evidently takes too much upon itself. Be-fore such an important step as writing to the International burean is takeo, the national committee ought to be consuited. The local quorum in St. Louis seems to have a very queer idea of the size and the scope of the national and international Socialist movement, indging from their attempt to make it an accessory

But let us consider the details of this great net a little further. We find that the secretary of the International Socialist bureau in Brussels is requested by Comrade Leon Greenbaum "to notify the Socialist members of the vorious European parliaments of the situation in St. Louis"—(the wooden fence and the refusal of the label on the printing?) and "to warn them to vigorously oppose the granting of any appropriations for foreign exhibits at the World's fair in St.

What does the local St. Louis quorum think the International Socialist bureau in Brussels is? Do they imagine it is a sort of a Supreme court or supreme government for all Socialist parties of the world? It is nothing of the ki.d. It is a statistical bureau, that is all,

The International Socialist bureau had its first meeting oo December 30, 1901. All the work before the members was accomplished in one day's session. The report in the Berlin Vorwaerts hardly fills a column and a half, including the four resolutions adopted. It is significant that it was unanimously refused to let the bureau play any kind of a political role whatsoever—Germany and France protesting—or to have Socialists in the purliaments act upon the suggestion of the bureau. No matter of how much general importance for the proletariat of the world a subject may be, even the suggestion of parliamentary action must

properly be left to the respective Socialist parties of the different countries.

And now comes the St. Louis Quorum and requests parliamentary action
and "warns" against appropriations, etc., on account of the wooden feoce at the

The Socialists of the Eoropean parliaments would be kept rather husy if we proceed in that way. But we "warn" the St. Louis Quorum not to proceed that way in the future. There are a few Socialista in America outside of St. Louis who bave a different conception of the national and international Socialist move-

and formerly occupied and has pinned him up on reservations which are now being run for him by unscrupulous schemera without a rom the Iudians.

"The red man koows how to fight; he nas demonstrated that fact. But the red man also knows when he is whipped. He realized long ago that it was use-less for him longer to war with the whites, and he has submitted to almost whites, and he has submitted to almost any proposition made him, either will-fully or under the influence of fire wa-ter, copiously administered by the civi-lized persons who would bargain with him.

"The mandatory order that the Indi an's hair be clipped, his paint aban-doned and his blanket and treesured or-naments thrown aside for the plain garb of the civilized man is, in my opinion,

the last straw."

The red men seem to be in that respect very much like the masses of the white people. These masses also submit to almost every kind of exploitation and fleecing, to almost every sort of indigative, but take away from them their beer or their clay pipe, then bok out for a revolution.

If the government insists that Indians in its charge cut off their long hair, abstain from the use of paint and the gandy hahliments of savagery, the aborigines will dig up the hatchet and shed their blood in resisting so sudden a wiping out of racial characteristics. This is the opinion of J. B. Bottineau, son of Pierre Bottineau, Northwestern pioneer and scout, who is connected with the red race hy ties of blood.

He said: "The white man has pushed the red man back and back from the

Nowadays no manufacturer or employioss, at least not for any length of time. In such a case he has to atop husiness, he has to stop production. Whether his workingmen ought to work in order to live—whether they must work in order to live—that is a matter of no consideration. The only matter of considera-

Here is one that a young man who knows a good story when he hears it heard oue railroad man tell another in a depot up the line the other day, says the Portiand Oregonian.

"We picked up a new Irishmau somewhere up-conarry and set him to work brakin' on a construction train at 3 cents a mile for wages. One day when him au' me was on the train she got away ou one o' them mountain grades, and the first thing we knowed she was fiyin' down the track at about minety miles an hour, with nothin' in sight but the ditch and the happy huntin' grounds when we come to the end. I twisted 'em down as hard as I could all along the tops, and then of a sudden I see Mike crawlin' along toward the end of one of the cars on all fours, with his face the color of milk. I thought he was gettin' ready to jump, an' I see his finish if he did.

"Mike,' I says, 'for God's sake don't

did. "'Mike,' I says, 'for God's sake don't

jump. "He clamps his fingers on the runnin' board to give him a chance to turn round, and, lookin' at me contemptions, answers:
"'Jump, is it? Do yez think I'd be
afther jumpin' an' me makin' mouey as
fast as I am?"

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1902.



HERALDRIES.

dropped n bomb into the circles of com placent-minded people by decinring that Socialism is the most potent lenves for the progress of the people," ecture pronounced the leading rulers of irresponsible or irretrievably criminal lunatics. Among those whose craniums were examined by plaster cast were the Czar, the Kaiser, King Edward, the Snitan of Turkey, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Archduke Otto, heir to the Anstrian throne, and King Alfonso of

Spain, all of whom he said are impatics.
When Prof. Lombroso had finished his someone in the notable company remarked that Europe was at the mercy of crazy rulers. Thereupon Dr. Championlere, another famous criminolo gist, supported Prof. Lombroso, saying It is appalling to consider the real men tal level of most of those people who

Then Napoleon III., Emile Ollivier, Jo seph Chamberlsin, Cecii Rhodes, Rudyard Kipling and Felix Fanre were dis cussed, and they also were pronounced mentally unsound. Another sasertion made incidentally during the tnik was that President Roosevelt is descended from a Franco-German Hebrew family called Resenfeldt, members of which emi-grated to Holland, where the name took its present form.

"Caesar Lomhroso, the Itsiian crim-inologist and allenist," says the new York World, "Is one of the foremost leadern of modern science. Hin specialty is the science of crime, in which he has no ri-

President Cleveland (Democrat) did id-

utmost to assist the strengthening of the Catholie church, and now Presidest Roosevelt (Republican) emuiates hin ex On January 15, in the white in the east room, Cardinal Gibstood In his robes of cardinal silk and his jeweled cross worn conspicuously on his breast. This grand parapherna-lia is to show the depth of his sincerity an humble disciple of Jesus. "The diplomsts, etc., crowded round the cardi nal. Each one, when he was presented, knelt at the feet of the prelate and kissed the signet ring. Not in the memory of the oldest white house employe has a similar incident occurred." It has remained for the Twentieth century to be white house bending their knees, bowing and going through the other humiliating, degrading and hypocritical maneuvers. which can only thrive in a country of tyrants, titled or untitled.

The inherent hypocrisy of espitalistic ahnses under it is being well brought ou doors of the room where the grand jury in Milwaukee'ls now meeting. The oth er day President Haasch of the bonrd 'ury, when this dislogue is said to have taken place:

District Attorney-"Do any of the members of the jury wish to ask any questions?"

-"Mr. Haasch, do you know if any of the supervisors got a rake off from the planking at the time the old morgue site was sold to the street car

Mr. Haasch-"No, sir, I do not know But the contractor himself is a member of this jury, and is sitting right over there. Ask him."

Do you see It!

Gamhier Charies H. Schwab of the United States Steel trust told the truth in an interview printed the other day, by the Paris Journal. Said he: "It is true that our power is greater than that of any monarch who ever lived. Our trust is POWERFUL ENOUGH TO DIC-TATE ITS WISHES TO THE RAIL-ROAD COMPANIES, to whom it gives material." Then he repeated that sid lie that the trust pays the salaries of 000,000 people, "amounting," he said, "to \$200,000,000," When asked if the trusts were not afraid of Socialism, his reply was, "That question has never bothered me." But it will, Schwab, and that before long. The rise of democracy has been marked by the fall of monarcha and you fellows who are "more powerful than monarchs" will go down before the conscience discerning the fundamental iniquity of private mastery over social capital.

Schwab, the gambler, says American

was seriously hurt. He was removed to the company's hospital end, as the offi-cials never report accidents to the police. as the law requires, suspicion was aroused in the workman's family only when he falled to return home. His wife went to the mills, but was denied admis-sion. The only information she could get was that her husband was still living but see him she couldn't. A slave during dying condition, his frensied wife and George Shipley is, no doubt, "happier asd happier," according to Gambler Schwah and his heartless hirelings in the steel mill private hospital.

While British soldiers are devastating South Africa and murdering innoces capitalist system is secomplishing Its verity. The great city of Losdon, exclusive of the so-called onter belt, has a pauper population which numbered 107, 539 sonls during the record week of December, 1901. And of the persons cared for by the public 68,130 were inmates of workhouses, while 36,409 were assisted

The total is the largest at the time of year samed since 1872, and this notwith standing the fact that England is fairly prosperous now. It sppears, moreover that it is relatively isrge in proportion ls every 1000 lahshitants being greater than it was in any of the four years pre

The minister of instice in France is at tacking the judicial law instituted in that country in the Seventeenth century, and es to reform it. It is so complicated that when a man receives a summons of a legal friend to know what is required cansed prisoners at the har to suffer pen sities more severe than was neces from making a wrong answer to a ques tion which they did not understand. The trophie with Frasce and every other country is that the people are governed largely hy laws enacted hy the dead. Progress is impeded by atstute books An international bonfire would be a biess

English and Scotch ironmasters facing a puzzling situation. They find the control of the trade alipping away from them and at the same time Amer esn agents are husy getting options on their plants, no doubt with n view to losing them down, thereby paving the way for importing American finished ma-It'n n hitter pill for the Britishers, but Dr. Trust is a dispenser of dras-

Discussing the growth of Socialism in France, M. Milierand, the minister of ommerce, said: "No doubt Sociulism is msking great headway in France. While alming at high ideals, it is becoming more practicable. Strife among the classes o part of the Socialistic creed. Socialism should take into consideration the in terests and prejudicen of the people, Briefly, it will make more progress when it recognizes the difference between the real and the ideal."

It is declared that the change of front of congressmen who are now in favor of the French roste for the isthmian canul, but were formerly committed to the Nicaragua route, is due to the work of Pierpont Morgan's agents in the loband determined that his plans shall go Schwah might have said in his Paris interview that the trusts, besides dictating to the railronds, also dictate to the government.

District Attorney Jerome of New York has established a branch of his office in the siums of the city in order to afford legal aid to the poor without charge. This reflects great credit upon Mr. Jerome. It is a Socialistic idea and has embodied in municipal platforms, notably in those formulated by Milwankee Social Democrats. Society is com-pelled to adopt these nmellorstive re-

During the past week Miss. Heler Goold has been traveling across the coun try to California. It was deemed secessary to protect Miss Gould sgainst bandits and so the train on which she jour-

in the factories and atores of the cities in that state: He says the living expenses per week are \$5.26 and the wages \$4.83—a deficit of 43 cents per week. A deplorable condition in af-fairs, truly, and yet the fathers of plenty of these women slaves vote to continue the system that produces it.

The selection of Whitelaw Reid as an essador to the coronation of Edward Baccarat of Esglasd is emisently fitting and does justice to Rooseveit's sense of court proprietles. Reid is an Angiophil to the core, ont of sympathy with a vast majority of Americans and fully in sccord with the monarchical ideas of the eigning innstics of Europe.

A New York preacher says stock gam hling is one of the necessary festure of civilization. Once in a while a preacher says that the cure for civilizatios is the golden rule. This New ever, has no sentimental notions of the

And there's Archhishop Corrigan; h too, believes, or says he believes, the golden rule to be a cure for civilization; it is the golden rule modernized: others or they'll do yon!

The Question of School Seats.

A good deal of interest and some mis-meters and ing having arisen from the prestion of school seats and the action of the Federated Trades council and its egislative committee thereon, the follow-ing communication addressed to the loard of public works of Milwaukee, is sublished:

ing communication addressed to the board of public works of Milwaukee, is published:
To the Board of Public Works:
We, the undersigned body, kindly call your attention to a number of new school buildings, which will soon be completed. These school buildings must be furnished with furniture, especially sests. It has been the cuntom of the city to manufacture these sests itself for years, under the supervision of the superintendent of school repairs. But in the last four or five years the city had these seats unde in small towns in Northern Wisconsin, at factories that did not even have a tembour working day. This is quite astonishing when we consider that some of our citizens under the name of "The Milwaukee Advancement association" are very energetic. In their efforts to secure factories and industries for our city. The city gives work away, which for years has been done by the city it self, better and clumper than contractors did it from the outside. We wish, therefore, that your honorable body would give this matter your full attention, and hope that you will return to your former custom of patronizing our laborers and effiziens, by making the seats directly in our own city under fair conditions by million presented by Pninters' union No. 150 and referred to the committee on legislation. This convultee met January 12, and approved the oction of the Painters' union.

At a subsequent meeting held January 19, the legislative committee udopted the rolowing resolution to be presented to the City of Milwaukee:

Gentlemen: At the last meeting of the Federuted Trades Conneil, the regulariy.

the City Council:

To the Hosorable Common Council of the City of Milwankee:

Gentiemen: At the last meeting of the Federated Trades Connell, the regularly constituted central body of arganized inbor luths city, we, the undersigned committee, was instructed to forward to you these resolutions, and to sok a favorable action upon them:

Whereas, It has been the custom, up to five years ago, for the city to manufacture its own school desks and neats, for use in the city school, and
Whereas, It can be proven that such seats fully answered the needs of the papils, excelling in durability, and costing the city less than those secured under more recent arrangeneuts, and
Whereas, The municipal manufacture of utilities of this kind, under proper labor conditions, is in corformity with the more modern ideas as to the city's right-city less than those secured under more recent arrangeneuts, and
Whereas, The municipal manufacture of utilities of this kind, under proper labor conditions, is in corformity with the more modern ideas as to the city's right-city sight of the city of Milwankee to grant the request which will be mode by the board of public works for \$2000 with which to equip the new Eighteenth district school, without the intervention of contract, and that provision be made for the manufacture of such desks, sests, etc., in the city earpeater shop, union men to be semployed therein only, and at for the manufacture of such desks, seats, etc., in the city carpenter shop, union men to be employed therein only, and at the prevailing union rate of wages; and furthermore be it

Heolved, That the Common Council be requested to you on record in providing

I SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS IN MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE.

Party In the Bay State Legislature.

By WILLIAM MAILLY.

The Massachusetts Legislature open in annual session as usual on January 1. Comrades James F. Carey of Haverbill and F. O. MacCartney of Rockland were Comrades James F. Carey of Haverhill and F. O. MacCartney of Rockland were again on hand to represent the Socialist party in the old Bay atate. The first few days were occupied in srganizing the Honse and Sesate, the first matter of general interest being the appointment of committeea by the speaker of the Honse and the president of the Senate. In the Honse, Speaker Myers once more honored the Socialist representatives by a recognition of their advocacy of working class interests by again appointing them upon the most harmless and least danger-ous committees, so far as the capitalists are concerned, that exist in the House.

By reason of Cnrey serving his fourth term and MacCartney his third, they were entitled to recognition upon the most important committees; and assuredly if they had been Democratis or Republicans, they would have been so appointed, as the interests which control the House would have been not appointed, as the interest which control the House would have had nothing to fear from them. Carey was, therefore, appointed on the two committees on which he has served since he first entered the Honse, that of counties and on libraries. MacCartney is retained chairman of the committee of parishes and religious societies, and the committee on towns. It developed later that the committee on towns.

There was some comment even among the members because oae of the Socialists was not placed upon the committee on labor; and many expressed the opinion that Carey at leart should have been recognized to that extent this year. One of the other members asked Carey why he did not go to the speaker and ask to be placed on the committee on Isbor. Carey replied: "There is only ose thing I ask of the apeaker; that is, to give me the floor when I want to express my views. If the mpeaker in his wisdom thinks, because of my atudies and previous training, I am especially adapted for service on the committee on counties, it is his duty to appoint me on that committee. On the other hand, if he thinks my knowledge of labor conditions and the remedies therefor is so limited that I among the condition of the committee on labor, it There was some comment even among remedies therefor is so limited that I sm nnfit to be on the committee on labor, it is his right to exclude me from that committee. We have no favors to nsk of the speaker, and intend to ask none." In the drawing for seats it happens that Carey and MacCartney change places, MacCartney being in the front row, while Carey is in the third row. They are both in position where they can catch the speaker's eye, whether that gentleman wishes to reequize them or not.

not.
So far Carey has introduced but one bill, although he has many others in preparation which will appear later. This bill has already ottra-ted a great deal of attention throughout the state and promises to become famous nationally. It relates to the eight-hour law, and is as follows:

lates to the eight-hour law, and is as for-lows:
"Section I. There shall be appointed annually by the president of the Senste and the speaker of the House, in the same manner in which other committees are oppointed, a committee, consisting of one member of the Senate and two mem-bers of the House, to be known as the eight-hour law committee, "Section 2. It shall be the duty of this committee to invite the Legislatures of other states to appoint like commit-tees, sud if any such are appointed, to arrange for conference with them; and to take all other proper steps to procure the passage by the states of a uniform law making a legal day's labor to con-sist of eight hours."

to take all other proper steps to procure the passage by the states of a uniform law making a legal day's labor to consist of eight hours."

Carey's object in introducing this bill is to bring about concerted action toward securing a uniform eight-hour law in all the states. This would remove the objection of the manufacturers to such a law beenuse those in one state can compete more successfully than those in other states. It will olso give the trades mions in the respective states an opportunity to place the Democratic and Republican friends of labor ou record as to whether they really want an eight-hour law enacted or not. Carey suys: "It is argued that the law should be a national enucument, but that would require a constitutional amendment and a vote of three-fourths of the states; even then the amendment could only empower Congress to regulate the hours of lobor without specifying the number of hours to be worked. The adoption of an eight-hour law by all the states would remove nit objections; and I believe this bill is the scientific move for obtaining the desired end. I foil to see how those representa-

Risolved, That the Common Council be requested to go on record in providing that a similar policy be followed in the states would remove nil that a similar policy be followed in the states would remove nil the states of the committee on the street reliable. The states of the states responsibility are nil states who have so loudly proclaimed their desire for an eight-hour law can consistently oppose this bill."

Trades Council:

Trades Counc president of the Senate. The Democrats have been appolisted on some of the most important committees, notably the ways and means, public service, metropolitan affairs, railrosds, cities, harbors and public landa, taxation and several others. The Democratic representation on these committees has increased. In view of the fact that the Socialists are retained on unimportant committees, it will be seen that the Republican leaders of Massachasettin have no fear of the Democratic members doing anything that would be injurious to capitalist class interests. It again illustrates that no matter which of these two parties are in control, the interest of capitalism will be subserved.

WILLIAM MATILIX

Rester Mass.

Poster Mass.

Poster Mass.

Testor Mass.

Poster Mass.

Testor Mass.

Poster Mass.

Poster Mass.

Testor Mass.

Poster Mass.

**Poster

sary to protect Miss Gould against band on the composition of the City Connell and nrge the matter upon their notice.

The point to be horse in misd in this connection is that it originated with a more and the connection is that it originated with a connection is that it originated with and only those of protection. Surely it is the protection. Surely it is the protection of "handita," and then surrounded her with rich end of the connection of "handita," and then surrounded her with mend men for protection. Surely it is rich and the protection of "handita," and then surrounded her with mend men for protection. Surely it is rich end to the connection of the stablished in this country as difficult to be provided in the country. The country is the provided of the country of the country of the country. The country is the provided in the country of the country of the country of the country of the country. The country of the cou

The Glass Struggle.

Waiters have been locked out of all favored an incresse of 10 per the hig hotels in Havana, Cuba.

Gov. Odell requests the New York Legislature to enact a compulsory arbitration convention at Indianapolis the

islature to enact a compulsory arhitration law.

There is a movement on foot to establish a daily labor newspaper in Brisbane, N. S. W.

Sewer pipe combine has been formed at last. It will control twenty-two plants east of the Mississippi.

The shirt and collar makers of Melbourne, Austria, recently organized nunion of 150 members.

The government transway drivers and conductors of Sydney, N. S. W., will operate in future under an eighthour day.

The proportion of suicides in France far surpasses that of any other country and out of every 130 snicides 30 are of women.

far surpasses that or any other and out of every 130 snicides 30 nre of women.

It is asserted that more than 300,000 of the 2,500,000 inhubitants of Paris subsist chiefly, apon pickings from the garbare boxes.

The war department has decided to send 200 teachers and civilian employes to the Philippines on the transport McClelian from New York about February 15.

A national movement is on foot in Germany to abolish night work of women as d minors under 18 years of age, and to cut down the namber of hours of men to eight maximum.

One million dollars has been offered by Robert Lehaudy, the French multimilitionaire, for the establishment of a French industrial school in counection with the University of Chicago.

Tonight, January 25, the organized inbor forces of Los Angeles, Cal., will make a grest demonstration ngainst the leading department store of that city, which opposes trade unions. The speakers are Rev. J. Stitt Wilson and L. W. Rogers.

European exchanges, ns well na gov-

Rogers.
European exchanges, ns well na gov-remment figures, still report a gloomy sit-lation in industrial affairs. In Great Britain nsd on the continent hundreds of shops and factories are closed and thousands of workiagmen are framping the streets.

thousands of workingmen are tramping the streets.

Robert P. Porter, formerly director of the cenaus, is anthority for the statement that American meanufacturers are establishing factories in England in order to escape the tariff taxes which foreign contories propose to levy against American made goods.

An assessment of a dollar a member has been levied by the Spinners' Association of Asserien to secure the passure of fifty-eight hour laws in New Hampshire, Rhodo Island and Connecticut, so as to place those states on a level with Massachusetts in the matter of a weekly stint of work.

Nearly all brick work at Richmond.

place those states on a level with Massachusetts in the matter of a weekly stint
of work.

Nearly all brick work at Richmond.
Yn., was suspended on January 2. About
260 bricklayers are out of work. They
claim that they were locked out by the
contractors' association, which demands
that the working hours be from 8 to 5.
The bricklayers want the chours to be
from 7 to 4.

The mayor of Reynoldsville, Pa., who
is niso president of a bunk, sent threestriking mill girls to jail for picketing a
factory, and the undignant depositors in
this bank started a rnn on the funds of
the institution, from the effects of which
t was saved only by the timely assistance
of capitalist friends.

Great anxiety is manifested in ministerial circles at Rome on account of
the peremptory demand made by all the
cumployes of the two railway companies
in the kingdom for an increase of wages
and a diminution of hours. The workmen threaten to strike Fehruary 10 nuless their demand is granted.

Employes of the Michigan Central roliroad have voted down a proposal for
service pensions, the fund to be largely
created from their own wages. A simitar plan presented to the employes of the
Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul railroad
by the management recently was also
voted down by the men.

derstood to be favorable to the street railway corporations. MacCartney fought to have the recommendation referred to the committee on towns (of which he is n member), cialming that it came properly within the jurisdiction of that committee. The contest nronsed considerable interest and a roil call was demanded, with the result that the mutter was referred to the committee on towns. This is not at all satisfactory to the friends of the corporations, and a fight will be made in the Senate next week to kill the Heuse amendment, and have the matter go to the street railway committee. There is also talk of having a special committee appointed; and it seems that efforth will be made to prevent it going before the committee of which McCartney is amountained.

convention at Indianapolis this week for approval.

Boston is the latest city to consider the project of building a labor temple, and in all likelihood the workingmen of that city will have one before long. After agitating the question for several years the Central Labor usion has set to work to accomplish the object, and a committee has been appointed to confer with the Building Trades council and report plans for the erection of a huilding.

E. H. Theis of Dayton, O., who was recently expelled from the trades council for conduct unbecoming a union man secured an injunction to prevent the Montgomery County Reporter from printing the report of the meeting at which he was expelled. The injunction was dissolved, the proceedings printed, and now Thela saes the Reporter and the trades council for \$25,000 damages.

Thomas Atkinson of England has altained his seventich year as a trade unionist and in the first on the list of membership of the Amaigamated Society of Engineers. He served his apprenticating the single of the famous Rocket locomotive. He is now 90 years old and has been for twenty-seven years drawing 10 shillings a week from his society. A Brisbane (Anstrella) paper recently contained a "wanted" which read as fallows:

"MARRIED conpie, with danghter 15

ows; "MARRIED conpie, with daughter 15 years or over, man to milk and plow woman to cook for men and wash to house; must be a good laundress; girl to help; wages, £80. Apply by letter, A. J. Cotton, Hidden Vale, Grandchester." Four hundred dollars for three grow-people, working hard and with long hours!

The consolidation of the net and twine mills of the country is prectically complete. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Gloncester (Mass.) Net and Twine company it was voted, 1100 to 20, to submit an offer of the property to the promoters. The officers were empowered to conduct the negotiations. Any stockholders who are dissatisfied were notified that their holdings would be taken at par hy local capitalists.

fied that their holdings would be taken in par by local capitulists.

A general strike was ordered at a joint meeting of the Appleton, Kankanna and Neenah lodges of the United Brotherhood of Papermakers and a decision reached to present an ultimatum in the plants in the rest of the Wisconsin paper manufacturing district. This is said will result in less timn three weeks in closing forty mills in the state of Wisconsin, throwing out of employment 3305 isborers and cutting off over 902 tons a day from the supply of the paper market, unless the demands of the naion for shorter hours are granted.

Amsterdam is again in the throes of a strike. The board controlling the diamond cleavers and cutters has declared war against the jewelers who supply rhem with the rough stones, purchased from the Hatton Garden syndieste, and a fierce fight is being waged concerning various international industrial disputes. In Queensland during 1900 the number of persons registered as unemployed was 444%, of whom 5311 either obtained engagements or were assisted to reach localities where work was obtainable. The cost to the government for this service was about \$24,000.

Call for convention of iron and steel workers at Wheeling April 15 has been workers a

Call for convention of 'iron and steel workers at Wheeling, April 15, has been issued. The question of another strike and other important matters will be m. men threaten to strike Fehruary 10 nn-less their demand is granted.

Employes of the Michigan Central rollroad have voted down a proposal for
service pensions, the fund to be largely
created from their own wages. A simitar plan presented to the employes of the
Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul railroad
by the msnagement recently was also
voted down by the men.

Linited Mine Workers convention at
Pittsburg went on record by vote to
ask an advance of 40 cents a ton for the
run of mine coal. The convention siso

Another hill was introduced by request of the state committee of the Democratic Social party to change the name of the party so that hereafter it will be known officially in this state as the Socialist party. Under the election laws, this is the only means by which an off isl party cachange its name.

MscCartney came to the frost on Wednesday with three bills. One of these is of vast importance, being an employers' liability hill, identical with one he filed last year, and which was defeated. The hill seeks to place responsibility for accidents incurred through faulty appliances directly upon the rallroad corporations. The first section reads as follows:

hreaks, gives way, comes off, or falls to operate properly, such a fact shall, in any action to recover for injury or death, e both, caused thereby, be deemed prima fucie evidence of the negligence of the person, persons, or coporation owning managing, controlling or operating an railroad or railway.

Another hill seeks to give cities and towns the power to purchase and construct gas and electric light plants and the operate the same. The third looks to the adoption of the referendum in municipalities and the second of the referendum in municipalities are not yet exhausted, and before in any city.

The resources of the two Socialist members are not yet exhausted, and before introducing bills, they will present additional measures, thus assuring most discussion during the remainder of the session and also creating some agitation. While some of the Boston dally paper seek to minimize the actions of the ficialist legislators, and sometimes to conce them altogether, yet there are other which give some little space to the This is true particularly of the Boston and which circulates principally among the working people. This spaper has a ready commended, in leading editorial Carey's hill looking toward a uniforeight-hour law in the various states, and MacCartney's shorter election day methers. On Thesday of this week. Traveler contained an able article by Comrade MacCartney on the bost stuation in which he predicted the Boston. Mass., Jsn. 18, 1902.

The sessions of the Massachuseits Legislature are short these days. Most of the time is occupied in introducing hills of which the two Socialist members manage to do their nhare. As Carey and MacCartney are not on important committees, they are able to give some time to devising measures by which working class conditions may be improved, and the Republicun and Democratic members of the Honse are kept guessing. After a while, when the Legislature getn in good working order, our friends on the cher side will be kept hasy dodging rolicalls on labor hills are "impracticable." Following my their hills for eight hours, a state highway emergency fund for the anamployed, and a shorter election day. Carey and MacCartney introduced others during the past week which will give the capitalist members an opportunity to abow their festly to the horny-handed working man. These hills vary in importance, the one receiving tha most attention from the press being introduced by Carey and heralded by one of the papers as "A startling labor hill." The proposition is a new one, of interest especially to the trades unionists, and will undoubt-

WILLIAM MAILLY

SERMONS WITHOUT PREACHERS.

ugh in the air to make

frost chough in the and the lake, wind whistled in from the lake, at a winter's wind when you are and cheery, with n height fire g for you, and a face that you love in the ahadow till you come home? on are not warm and cheery and is so fire? the a little different? The is a little woman over on Walareet who thought yesterdoy a bit-

alked the streets all day long,

arrest who thoughf yesterdoy a bitary winked the streets ali day loag,
in for work,
din't get it,
doesn't look very strong, and peocannot bother with invalids,
times, too, when she asked for work
rede trembled and that did not make
od impression. People want cheery
ten to do their work. They can't isred with long faces,
is a little hard, though, to hold the
quite steady when you haven't
a solld food for a week, and it is not
easiest thing in the world to look
ant when the baby is at home crying
smething to eat.

the Mrs. Covycow conidn't tell you
and about the labor question. She
sort know what the word Socialism
ns, but she can tell you all about
ger and despair and the aching of a
serum heart. She came to Chicago
a Milwaukee a little while ago.

might have saved her fare and
a Milwaukee, mightn't she? But
you see, her husband was in the
me hospital here, and she had a silly
that he might want to see her poor
a face before he dies there among
neers and so she came here to be
r kim. And here she is, she and her
se dildren, all hungry and all half
while you and I sit hy the fire and
at the old, old tales of want and
ma arony and tell each other that the
snever were so good as now.

et she is atarving, she and these chiland today, this wery day, the man
even the miserable basement where
stred is going to turn the little family
into the streets.

There will they go?

The hows?

The cares?

dollars a week the girl gets. She every cent of it home, and the have milk and bread and coffee

But there are no fires in the house and money for the landlord, and out in the rest they must re even with the best ey can do with the \$2 a week that the

set gir earns.

The little girl sat hy the window all
y pesterday watching for her mother
come home. "I can tell the minute I
ser." she said, "il she has got work,"
a when she did see her mother coming
y nu and hid her pinched little face
I would not let her mother see her cry.

and his morning the boy you would for complained because the oatmeal his breakfast was not cooked exactly his taste. And the little girl who is ir pride and joy cried because you had need instead of grape fruit for her strast.

Sentiments from a Calendar.

A terrific labor war is expected in St.

The hullding trades demand that
work in their line for the World's
als be done by minon men. The conmeteor' league has issued its ultimation, to which it is declared that sympatic strikes will not be tolerared and
somion men will be hired when nec-

child labor statistics in Chicago form inferesting feature of the annual research for Matter by Louis Arringthing the Arrival to for Hilmois. It is reported that mambers of children under the lease of 14 years are sent to work by purents, with amdavits for their owns to the effect that they are been lead age. It is pointed out that the present law the only charge which purents can be prosecuted for this amidavits is perjury, which with it a penitentiary sentence, his considered too severe. Mr. and in proving a fine or jail sentence, also recommended that the commission are commended that the commission are comm

How would it be to take that little girlend that little boy over to Waldron street and let them talk with those children over there, those children who have not eaten decent food in weeks and who have not known what it is to be warm since winter begun?—Winlfred Black in the American.

NUMBER NINE

The line.

"That is for the next table," said the official kindly. "Go upstairs and wait."

The man stepped aside and said nothing.
while the others passed in.
They stood behind the chairs at the long tables, where the plates were heaped with a bountiful dinner. Gray heads and dark, old faces and young-were bent forward while grace was pronounced.

Then followed the scraping of chairs as the men sat down, and instantly there arose the hurried clatter of dishes and tinkling of knives. Among all these men there was not one who spoke.

MONOPOLY'S G UP.

The Landlord stands at the coal mine do "Stand back! Stand back!" saith he. "The bounties of God are all my store. And ye may but work for me.

The Plymouth church of Rochester, N., of which Comrade William T. Brown pactor, that issued a calendar for 1902 in Rocalist sentiments for each month, if of which are well worth reproducing. I tew of them follow:

To be willing to rise while others are inding in the mire; to be willing to have a camenace in the world which is attacked by standing on a pyramid of struging human bodies; to be contented to are and enjoy while others starve; to extinsed to prosper while any earner; thonest toller plods on toward the sail of despair and death, sums up the united to the starter of a fiend.

"It is not because of their moral status of a fiend."

"It is not because of their moral status of the starter of the sail of despair and death, sums up the tributes of a fiend.

"It is not because of their moral status of the sail of the starter of the sail of the starter of the sail of the starter of the sail o "Now doff your eap for n jub, my man, And take what the numers give— God help the man that's under the ban Of the Trusts that let men live."

The Lundlord stands by the Iron mine, And "the Iron trade grows stack," "Ye shall pay me more fur the God-ma ore, Or for tools and labor lack."

And the tools are few in the farmers' fields And the coal in the kitchen stove scant-Alas, far the man who pays what he can And takes what the Trust-kings grant.

For the buyers walt in the market place, And the warkmen walt at the milis; And its, Oh, for the land in the gripping hand of the Trusts whose earth-grip kills.

—Virginia M. Butterfield.

Steel Trust Profits.

The announcement at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation that the enrings for the first nine months of its existence amounts to \$84,779,202 aronsees considerable remark. The New York Before a providence that lifted the carrings for the first nine months of its existence amounts to \$34,779,298 aronses is labor a joy and as inspiration, inhed alums and tenements, and estated alums at the first nine months of its existence amounts to \$34,779,298 aronses considerable remark. The New York World, for instance, wonders if these "plethorie profits" might not move the ateci combine "to be as generous to American as British buyers of its existence amounts to \$34,779,298 aronses considerable remark. The New York World, for instance, wonders if these "plethorie profits" might not move the ateci combine "to be as generous to American as British buyers of its products." It is now selling ateci rulls, for example, in England at \$22.50 per ton, after paying the railroad and ocean freights.

pie, in Engiand at \$22.50 per ton, after aging the railroad and ocean freights. The ocean freight alone is \$5.11 per ton. So that American steel rails are really being sold in Engiand at \$17 per ton net.

The "American price is \$28 per ton—\$11 higher than the English price. As 2,000,000 tons of steel rails are consmed in this country every year, the steel trust is collecting at least \$22,000,000 a year from its American customers in excess of what it would eagerly accept from its foreign customers for the same quantity of rails.

"In view of those \$55,000,000 net earnings in nine months would it not be realisment of the property of \$7.84 per ton on steel rails? That would bring the American price down to \$20 per ton, which would still be \$3 a ton amore than the trust is selling them for in England." Are you looking for the eternal world? It is here and now. Are you seeking for cartact with the power that makes or introcusness? It in you, you nre it. the individual trying to find snivation from the hell of a theological nighters, but the city and state and nation matering bravely and reverently to the seek, not of dollars, but of men. The labor which it is the right of every man to have and to do is that which the aim the chance to express in manial form the joy of his own soul. That the chance to live. And the task of the chance to live. The chance to live the chance to live the chance to live the chance to live. The least of the last of the

I know.

Is stead of continuing the fruitess me of a political pendulum, now this ky, now that, but always in the direction and for the interests of one vast of exploitation and murder, we better put our thought on the idea acting rid of the whole inlusious

Suppressing Progressive Ideas.

Redlands, California, is 2 town with a small public library founded by one smiley, a local capitalist. The place is fortunate in having a small body of Socialists who have conducted during the past few months a very active propaganda, succeeding, among other things, in establishing a weekly Socialist newspaper, in the face of a great deal of opposition. This paper, the Undercutrent, how brings the information that all Socialist publications and books have been excluded from the library by its capitalistic directors. Not only so, but in their fear and anniety lest anything "unfit" remain on their shelves, the expurgators have thrown out the works of Iben, Bjornsen, Talasol, Nordau, Zola, Howells, Markham, Ella Wheeler Willox, Ernest Crosby, John Brisben Walker and even the famous "Mr. Dodey," besides many others believed to teach doctrines inimical to capitalist interests.

There will still be found in the library carialogue such mestal pabulum as Accop's Fables, Mother Goose and Jack and the Beaustalt.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

United States Consul at Cologne, Germany, makes Report to State Department.

The fares charged at present are:		
	Marks.	Equal to
Yearly tickets, good on all	S. Hillian	
	120.00	\$28,56
Mouthly tickets-	100	
Good nn all lines	10.00	2.38
Good on any nne line	7.00	1.66
Ordinary fares-	0.00	
For maximum distance	.15	.035
For minimum distance	.to	.024
Children under to years of		
nge, maximum distance	.05	.012
Persons attending edu	cational	institu-

Ilersons attending educational institutions may secure commutation tickets
whereby they are ullowed to ride the
maximum distance for 5 pfeanigs (1.2
cents).

The management of the railways is in
the hands of a committee of the Town
Council, the actual manager being appointed by the Council, and having the
usual staff of engineers, inspecturs, etc.,
whose salaries are the same as those paid
by similar concerns; the exact amounts
are not obtainable.

The town may at any time let or seil
the right to work the railways, should it
be found that this would be most satisfactory; but the general impression is
that when the final payment has been
made to the old company the profits will
in a short time unply repay the initial
expenditure.

expenditure.
CHARLES E. BARNES, Consul.
Cologne, Dec. 4, 1901.

The Old Slavery and the New.

It is safe to say that the old forms of slavery were abolished, not merely because there was seen to be no advantageleft in them, but because of the discovery of actnal advantages in the new wage; slavery. This is distinctly perceptible from the history, that most instructive history, of the cotton industry of Laucashire. One advantage of the new system of sinvery is this; that you need no longer care for the physical or moral welfare of your slave. You simply ataad at the mill door and lake him in on Monday

tem of sinvery is this; that you need no longer care for the physical or moral welfare of your slave. You simply ataad at the mill door and linke him in on Monday morning, and dismiss him, on Monday night perchance, when you do not want him any longer. In so doing, you simply obey economic laws.

Then, as another advantage, it is also discovered that not only do you get rid of an unpleasant and too costly responsibility for the maintenance of your slave, but you actually have a new and stronger means of compulsion to arge on his labor. The slave of old knew that he had a market vaine; that if he was put over him and said: 'How much?' so long as he had some life in him, some power to use his limbs, there was somebody who would give something for him. And this being so, the slave knew it, to be his master's interest to give him food and shelter, as to a horse or cow; therefore edid not worry about his aubaistence for the morrow. After all, netwithstanding the horrors degicted in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the old days on the cotton plantaing the horrors depicted in 'Uncle Tom's Clabin,' the old days on the cotton plantation were infinitely more pleasant for the hlack slave, than the new days in the manufacturing town are for the white slave.—J. C. Kenworthy.

Modern Wonders of Mining.

Mining is a phase of activity which has been revolutionised by new methods of transport. At some of the deepest borings in the world—those in the copper country, bordering on Lake Superior—buckets of ore are now hoisted from the deepth of a mile at a speed of sixty miles an hour. Machinery has taken the labor from the back of plodding mules, which formerly dragged to the anrface the small cars containing the yield of the iron mines.

Giant steam shovels rank high among modern mechanical marvels. When there is any great work of excavation to be dono, like cutting through a hill where a rallway line is run, or mining on the side of a mountain, the steam shovel will do the work in the quickest, best and cheapest style possible. A giant shovel in use in an American mine will handle forty or fifty tona in ten minutes, lifting the ore in its great open mouth and loading it into freight cars. The machine can be operated by half a dozen men, and can do the work that formerly required 200 liaborers.

Many strange neusilis are employed for transferring the crude treasures of the earth to and from the boats which carry them over the seas. "Car dumpers" are ingenious machines, which, in the space of a minute, will pick up a loaded coal struck, empty the contents into a vessel'a hold and return the car to the rallroad track. For unloading coal, buckets descend open-mouthed into the hold, when their iron jaws come together and snap np a ton or more of coal, at a time. In warehouses and most big business establishments elevators and endless traveling platforms do all the work of handling the merchandies. Indeed, labor-eaving appliances are now being employed almost universally.—Pearson's Magazine.



THE NEXT MOVE OF EVOLUTION WILL BE SOGIALISM.

A A A A Elben Hubbard in The Phillistine. A A A A



Renan has said that truth is always rejected when it comes to a man for the first time, its evolution being as follows: First, we say the thing is rank hersey, and contrary to the Bible.

Second, we say the matter really amounts to bothing, oar way or the other. Third, we declare that we always believed it.

Two huadred years ago partnerships is almusiaess were very rare. A man is business simply made things and sold them—and all the work was done by himself and immediate family. Soon we find iastances of brothers conliming the work that the father had begun, as in the case of the Elzevirs and the Plantins, the great bookmakers of Holland. To meet this competition four printers in 1640 formed a partnership and pooled theis efforts. A local writer by the name of Van Krugen denoanced these four men, and attacked partnerships in general as wicked and illegal, and opposed to the best loterests of the people. This view seems to have been quite general, for there was a law in Amsterdam forbidding all business partnerships that were not licensed by the state. The legislature of the state of Missoari has recently made war on the departnersh as recently made war on the departnersh as the state of the sta

ty of "coatumacy," "connivance and contraventioa," and given a taste of the stocks.

When corporations were formed for the first time, only a few years ago, there was a fine hurst of disapproval. The corporation, was declared a scheme of oppression, a briggry octopus, a grinder of the individual. And to prove the case various instances of burdship were cited; and no doubt there was much suffering, for many people cannot adjust themselves to new conditions without pain.

But we now believe that corporations came because they were required. Certain things the times demanded, and no man, or two or three men could perform these tasks alone—bence arose the corporation. The rise of England as a manufacturing nation began with the plan of the alock company.

The aggregation known as the Joint-Stock Company, everybody now admits, was absolutely necessary to scenre the anchiaery, that is to say, the tools, the raw stocks, the buildings, and to provide for the permanence of the venture.

The railroad system of America has built up the country—on this thing of Joint-Stock Companies and transportation our prosperity has hinged. "Commerce," says Emerson, "consists in taking things from where they are pleutiful to where they are needed."

The tendency to co-operate is seen in such splendid features as the St. Lonis

The tendency to co-operate is seen in such splendid features as the St. Louis Ution Station, for instance, where just wenty railroad companies lay aside envy,

prejudice, rivalry and whim and use one terminal. If competition were really the life of trade, each railroad that enters St. Louis would have a station of its own, and the pablic would be put to the worry, trouble, expense and eadless delay of finding where it wanted to go and low to get there. As it it now, the eatire aim and end of the scheme is to reduce friction, worry and expense and give the public the greatest accommodation—the best posisible service—to make travel cusy and life secure.

Before Co-operation comes he any line, there is aiways competition pushed to upoint that threatens destruction and promises choas; then to avert rain men devise a beter way, a plan that conserves and economiaes, and behold it is found in Co-operation.

Civilization is not a thing separate and apart, any more than art is.

Art is the beantiful way of doing things.

Civilization is the expeditions way of doing things.

Civilization is the expeditions way of

things.

Civilization is the expeditions way of doing things.

And as haste is often waste—the more harry the less speed—civilization is the best way of doing things.

As mankind multiplies in number, the problem of supplying people what they need is the supprising people what they need in fame and money—both being forms of power—to whomsoever would supply it better things.

Teachors are those who educate people to appreciate the things they need.

The man who studies mankind, and uscertains what men really want, and then supplies them this, whether it be an Idea or a Thing, is the man who is crowned with honor and clothed with riches.

What people need and what they want may be very different.

To undertake to supply people a thing you think they need but which they denot want, is to inney your head elevated on a pike, and your bones buried in the Potter's Field.

But wait, and the world will yet want the thing it needs, and your bones may then become sorred relies.

This change in desire on the part of mankind is the result of a growth of intellect.

It is progress, and progress is evolution, and evolution is progress.

tellect.

It is progress, and progress is evolu-tion, and evolution is progress.

There are men who are continually try-ing to push opportess along; we call them "reformers."

There are others who nlways oppose the reformer—the mildest name we have for them is "conservative."

The reformer is a savior or a rebel, all depending largely upon whether he succeeds or falls.

Here is what he is, regardless of what men think of him.

The man who is indicted and executed as a refsel, often afterward has the word "savior" enryed on his fomb; and some-

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF # # # * THE PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT. # # By tSADOR LADOPF. # #

The environment may or may not be invorable to the life of a certain individual or species of animals at a given period of time. Animals are therefore compelled, under the penalty of death and extinction, to adapt themselves in a passive way to their environment. Man, however, has succeeded in modifying the environment artificially, in subjection of his will-guided by brain-power or mind.

With the ever increasing subjection of Nature to human will and intellect, the struggle for existence between single individuals granually lost its sharp animal sting. The primeval man was a gregarious individual with very little developed social proclivities. His rules of life were akin to those of our modern philosophical anarchists and Spencerians.

The gradual development of the human mind led to a relaxation of extreme individualism and a strengthening of the dormant social instincts. The ties between the representatives of the apposite sexes deepened to life-long affection and tenderness. The nucleus of modern civilized society, the social molecule or cellthe human family—was formed. The attachment to progeny on the part of parents lacreased proportionately and lead to an extension of the period of infancy, devoted to the task of preparing the new generations to the emergencies of life.

ly formed an oasis of peace and good will in the desert of general hostility and strife. The struggle for existence ob-tween individuals gradually merged into

strife. The struggle for existence between individuals gradually merged into a struggle between families.

The powerfai civilizing agency of family-life worked in the direction of contracting the field of animal struggle for existence and extending the domain of socialization. The family grew into a clan, the clan into a tribe, and so on from a simpler to a more complex social aggregate. This process of consolidation is still going on and expresses itself in the daily growing conscionsness of the identity of interests of larger and larger social aggregates.

The purest and most universal expression of this conscionsness is the conviction that the INTERESTS OF THE PROLETARIAT AND THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE ARE IDENTICAL. The CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE MODERN PROLETARIAT. Fightly understood, IS NOTHING ELSE DITTED THE MODERN PROLETARIAT. Fightly understood, IS NOTHING ELSE BUT RACE CONSCIOUSNESS, the highest ideal of humanity, the ideal that inspired all those who labored and anrifered in the interest of humanity from time immemorial to our day.

Modern Socialism is the latest expression of this ideal, its gospel. The prole-

fered in the interest of binmanity from time immemorial to our day.

Modern Socialism is the latest expression of this ideal, its gospel. The proletarian movement is the most universal, radical, rational realization of this ideal. Its aim is the emancipation of mankind from the despotic sway of economic power of one class over the other, its emancipation from the struggle for existence in social-economic life. The classical call of the communist manifesto, "Proletarians of all countries uniter," is a call for the eonsolidation of the entire human race, the overwhelming majority of which are proletarians, against a ridiculously small minority of exploiters. And now, what about the class struggle and class consciousness of the proletariat as conceived by Marx and Engels? As we stated before, along with the gradual contraction of the field of the struggle for existence due to the evolution of the family (whose principal function comists in the preservation of the race) a differentiation of classes was going on un-

der the influence of economic conditions. The materialistic conception of history, as propounded by Marx, ahaws clearly the struggle for existence between the different economic strata of society from nuclent to modern times, the struggle due to certain changeable social-economic institutions nad their development.

stitutions and their development.

The 'social-economic institutions in question form a part of the artificial euvironment created by men for their convenience. Men created it and men may and do change it in time to suit the changed requirements of their time. Marx, as a thinker and scientist, states the facts of certain social-economic absurdities, incongruities and injustices and examines their benrings on the broad masses of the human race. In conclurunnines their bearings on the broad nasses of the human race. In conclu-tion he invited the proletariat OF ALL masses of the numer race. In concursion he invited the projectoriat OF ALL NATIONS to unite is the struggle for the emancipation from the capitalists OF ALL NATIONS and for the purpose of destroying FOREVER CLASS RULE. If that does not mean the final consolidation of the human race in one great family of families as an ideal—it bardly means anything.

ized society, the social molecule or cellibre human family—was formed. The attachment to progeny on the part of parents increased proportionately and lead to an extension of the period of infancy. A SAD NECESSITY. He preaches to the means and the period of infancy. A SAD NECESSITY. He preaches to the devoted to the task of preparing the new generations to the emergencies of life. However inimical the relations between man and man were at the period when the family shaped itself as a permanent so clail institution, the mutual attitude of the members of the family were more or less frieadly and intimate. The stuggle for existence between individuals was eliminated from family life and the family stormed an oasis of peace and good will by formed an oasis of peace and good will Engels, in his introduction to the comf-

NATION OF ECONOMIC STRUG-GLE FOR EXISTENCE FROM HUMAN SOCIETY FOREVER.

Engels, in his introduction to the configuration manifesto, says: "The proletariat cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the bourgeoise—without at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large (the human race) from all exploitation, oppression, class distinction, and class struggle. A clearer statement of the very essence of Socisiism as the highest ideal of the human race or race consciousness, can hardly be imagined. How truly Engels expressed the ideas of Marx may be gathered from the following quotations from the communist manifesto: "If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisle is compelled by force of circumstances to organize itself as a class, if by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and as such sweeps away hy force the ald conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class untagonism, and of class generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class. In place of the old borrageoise society with its classes and class antagoaism, we shall have an association in which the free development of all. "All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The project of the proletariat will cause them to vanish still faster. United action, of the leading civilized countries at least, is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. In proportion as exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as how an attent to another will come to an end."

These quotations will suffice to show that Marx and Engels are by no means to be made responsible for the absurd notions of our domestic Marxists about

times men who are hailed as saviors in their day are afterward found to be sham saviors—to-wit, charlatans.

Conservation is a plan of Nature. To keep the good is to conserve. The conservative is a mnn who puts on the brakes when he thinks progress is going to land civilization in the ditch.

Brakemen are necessary, but in the language of Koheleth, there is a time to abstain from applying the hrake. To clog the wheels continually is to stand still, and to stand still is to retreat.

Progress needs the hrakeman, hat the brakeman should not occupy all of his time putting on the hrakes.

The conservative is an necessary as the rodical. The conservative keeps the reformer from going too fast, and placking the fruit before it is ripe. Governments are only good where there is a strong opposition, just as the planets are held in pince by the opposition of forces.

And so civilization goes forward hy stops and starts—pushed hy reformers, held back hy conservatives. One is Lecessary to the other, as they often shift places. But forward and forward forever civilization goes—ascertaining the best way of doing things.

In commerce we have had: The individual worker, the partnership, the corporation and now we have the trust.

The trust is simply a partnership of corporations. The thing is all an evolation—a moving forward. It is all forman and it is all done by man. It is, all done with the consent, aye, the approval of man.

The trusts were made hy the people, and the people can and will unmake there is the consent and will unmake there is a the consent.

of man.

The trusts were made by the people, and the people can and will unmake them, should they ever prove an engine of oppression. They exist only during good behavior, and like men, they live under a sentence of death, with an indefinite reprieve.

Trusts are good things because they are economizers of energy. They ent off waste, increase production, and make panic impossible.

The trusts have come in spite af the men who think they originated them, and in spite of the reformers who turned conservatives and opposed them.

servatives and opposed them.

The next amave of evolution will be Socialism. Socialism means the operation of all industries by the geople, for the people. Socialism is co-operation instead of connection. Competition has been so general that economists mistook it for a glaw of nature, when it was only an incident. Competition is no more a law of nature than is hate. Hate was once so thoroughly believed in that we gave it personality ond called it the devil.

The trusts are getting things ready for Socialism.

Humpnity is growing in intellect in

Humanity is growing in intellect, patience, in kindness—in love. A when the time is ripe, the people w step in and take peaceful possession their own.

the class struggle and class-consciousness as fixed dogmas of their creed. The great trouble with our "revolutionists" is that they are cramped and handicapped by their "economic bias." They look upon the protestarian movement exclusively from the narrow economic point of view, do not see further than their noses and confund means with ends.

It is bardly necessary to ndd here that the social unit—the human family—uniterwent many transformations due to various economic stages. The family of the patriarchal stage, for instance, was high-

patriarchal stage, for instance, was high-ly unfavaroble for the development of individuality in its members. The mer-cantile and capitalistic stage of civiliza-tion vitiated, corroded and disintegrated the family. The proletarian movement will purify the family from the dross of conventionality, by eliminating its eco-nomic basis and substituting for it na-adulterated affection between the repre-sentatives of the opposite sexes.

Railroads of the World.

Iteports recently issued by the treasury burenn of statistics and the interstate commerce commission show that two-fifths of the railroad milesge of the world is in the United States, and that there are employed in the railroad service more than a million men, a number larger than that of any standing army on the globe. Out of the 484,384 miles of railroad on the earth's aurface, 199,378 miles are in this country, enough to build thirty-three double-track roads between New York and San Francisco, or enough to go around the world eight times, or to do many other improbable and useless things that seem to delight the minda of some statisticians. No other nation begins to approach this country in the matter of railroad mileage, as may be seen from the following table:

the Tollowing table:	
United States	199,37
Russia	29.89
France	26,61
India	25,08 22,91
Great Britain and Ireland	21.70
Canada	17,65
British Australasia	15,20
Argentina Italy	10,41
Mexico	8,60
Brazil	8,7)
Spaln	8,80
	200604.84

Wilsbire's Magazine and The Herald one year for One Dollar.

United Mine Workers spent half a mil-lion dollars in atrikes last year.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

DIE WAHRHEIT

to the United States. 56 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year, Victors L. Bracks, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Merrie england

(GERMAN EDITTOW)

The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER

188 Pages. A Price, 15 Cents.

To all Men, Women and Children to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

It is hereby ordained by the Ancient and Illustrious High Council of Renowned and Antique Kraehwinkel, in accordance with the decision of said Council made in full session at a special convocation held on the Evening of Friday, January 10, in the year 1902, that for the entertoinment and enlightenment of the free-and-easy and unregenerate bipeds of North America, said Council will assemble, attended by all the functionaries of its august and honorable body, in the City of Milwaukee, Commonwealth of Wisconsin, for the purpose of inaugurating on extraordinary, Seven-days' Carnival, the like of which has never heretofore been witnessed.

The place chosen for this unique spectacle, which will be nightly enocted by the High Council aforesaid, is the great hall of liberalism, otherwise known as Freie Gemeinde, situated on Fourth Street in said City of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin. The doors of the said Freie Gemeinde will be opened to the multitude at 2 prompt in the afternoon of February 24th, and will not be shut till Kraehwinkel bell tolls the hour of 11:30, and this program will be duly observed each day thereafter up to and including Sunday, the second day of March.

Kraehwinkel will be the onliest and originalist thing ever seen. It will do you good to be there whether you be rich or poor, or fomous, or unknown. Whatever you are, there is in store for you a "new vibration." The High Council will dispense prizes galore and "your own will come to you"-if you have the ticket.

It is, therefore, ordered by the High Council that each and every member of the General Fair Committee (and everybody else) get a move on themselves in preparation for the Carnival of Kraehwinkel hereinbefore mentioned.

By order of the Illustrious High Council of Kraehwinkel, (Signed)

LAURENTIUS PUMPERNICKEL

HANS TINTENKLEX,

National Secretary's Report.

National Scoretary's Report.

Leon Greenbaum, untional secretary, has sent out his report to be made not the meeting of the national committee in St. Louis, a copy of which is on file at the Heraid office. The report deals with the following subjects: Location and equipment of national office; the trade union movement; Labor day demonstrations; Scranton convention of the A. F. of L.; Agitation; Report of Charles H. Vall; Correspondence; Conflicting Plans in the Movement; Organization. As the question of national organizers is attracting a good deal of attention and the very print Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, we apply the Comrade Vall's report; "Amber public lectures, 19 to 19

State Executive Board.

The central committee met Monday evening, January 20, at Kaiser's hall, with a good attendance of delegates and party members present. Comrade Henry Harbicht was elected chairman for the avening.

The state executive board held a meeting January 5, at which the resident members were present and also H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

Communications were read from ab-

Ammann of Kiel.

Communications were read from absent members of the board endorsing the action of the last meeting. A communication was read from National Secretary Greenbaum, asking for contributions towards the expenses of the meeting of the national committee. The board voted to suggest to the national secretary to postpone the national committee meeting; or if postponement should not be deemed advisable, that Wisconsin be permitted to deduct the expuses of her national does not be according to the national constitution, which provides that traveling expenses of national committee he paid from national treasury.

J. Hunger and F. Heath was a specific point of the national F. Heath was a specific production.

party members present. Comrade Henry Harbleth was elected chairman for the evening.

Comrade Hodek was present and reported that the Bohemian comrades of the city are arranging a celebration of the anriversary of the Paris commune for Sun. 19 afternoon and evening, March 9, at the Bohemian Turn hall, Twelfth street. He requested that a speaker be furnished for the occasion and on motion his request was granted.

Applications for membership were reported from various branches.

The members of the fair committee reported that the ladies soliciting merchandise from the merchants had met with considerable success, the smount collected to date being of the value of about six hundred dollars.

It is intended by the committee in preparing the programme for the week that special days be dedicated to the various organizations in the isbor movement.

All persons desiring to assist in the matter of selling upon the secretary of the tair, Comrade Bistorius, at his home, 516 Second avenue. J. Hunger and F. Heath were appointed a committee to supervise the referendum on the tie vote.

The secretary reported receipts since fair, Comrade Bistorius, at his home, 516 Second avenue.
Comrade Melms reported having had a satisfactory conference with the Musiciana' union in the matter of amateurs volunteering to render musical selections. The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the literary agent reported the actual amount of books and pamphlets on hand, and on motion it was

last meeting:	
Eleventh ward branch	5.40
Ninth ward branch	2.85
Branch 28.	.75
Dranch D	8.80
FILLOCOLD WATER DEADCH	8.15
Branch 8.	2 10

nisation.
The committee in charge of the enter-nment held December 7 reported that to the present there had been a profit \$108.00 and one brauch had not yet

ap to the present there had been a profit of \$108.00 and one brauch had not yet made returns.

Delegates from Brauch No. 1 brought up the subject of pressing to nn Issue the matter of bolding a joint debate with Judge Carpenter for the strictures he placed upon the Socialist party at the time of the assassination of President McKinley.

The comrades were largely of the opinion that an effort should be made to compel Judge Carpenter to accept the long-stauding challenge and the committee which had the matter in charge at the time the challenge was issued was instructed to again take np the matter.

Delegates from Brauch No. 3 reported that they had taken the initiative in the matter of forming a stock company to the end that the Social Democratic Heralb e made secure and perunnent. After the subject had been generally discussed it was decided to appoint a committee to coufer with the present owners to learn their wishes in the matter of the forming of such atock company.

The chairman apointed as such committee Comrades E. H. Rooney, Henry Harhicht, C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, Nels Anderson.

The delegates from Brauch No. 3 re-

hich, C. T. H. Westphal, R. L. Schmidt, Nela Anderson.

The delegates from Branch No. 3 reported that branch desired the Ceutral committee to procure some Italian leaflets for use among the Italian working people of the city and on motion it was voted to buy 1000 copies.

Comrade Nels Anderson of the convention committee annonuced there would be a meeting of that committee on next Sanday morning at 9 o'clock at 318 State street.

A Protest From Chicago.

A Protest From Chicago.

We have received the following resolutions from Chicago:

"The members of the First and Second ward hranch (local Chicago) Socialist party, do emphatically protest at the action of the national committee paying an organizer \$2000 yearly salary besiden large nunceessary expense in the shape of car fare and expenses.

"Be it resolved, that as most of on comrades are able and willing to work (both on the atump and off) for the cause without remuneration, it is n criminal waste of money to hire a salaried esclerayman to do the same; more especially as hin salary is five times as great as the ordinary proletarian worker from whom it is wrung.

"And in view of the fact that the Rev. Vail has not reported any of his doings to the membership of the party and no noticeable lucrease in membership throughout the country.

"We consider paying him any salary a gross injustice to the organization. It is to say the least very discouraging to the working members of the party to know that every cent which reaches the national organisation eventually finds its way into the capacious pockets of the Rev. Vail.

"We demand this state of affairs in-

demand this state of affairs in "We demand this state of smars instantly cease. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the following papers: Worker'n Call. the Social Democratic Herald, the Worker.

"RICE WASBROUGH,..."Secretary."

GENERAL NOTES.

Charles H. Vall is now tonring in New York state. George E. Bigelow is lecturing in Indiana with good results.
Minnesota will hold n state convention at Minnesotal February 22.

During December state charters were saued to Utah, Maine and lown. Wilshire spoke on the trasts at Phila-delphia Wednesday evening, January 22.

The vice-president of the Public Ownership party of St. Louis has resigned and declared himself a Socialist. We welcome this week another exponent of Socialist principles in the Rocky Mountain Socialist, published at Denver.

Mountain Socialist, published at Denver.
The following National committeemen have been chosen: Job Harrimau, New York; James Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind., B. Berlyn of Chicago, Ill.
The postoffice department has notified the Appeal to Reason that the case against it has been dismissed and the right of that paper to the second-class mall privilege is established.
Socialists of New York held an indiguation meeting Jannary 16 to protest against murder for profit, as illustrated in the recent railway tunnel tragedy.
Mrs. Imagene Fales' pian to organize a

Mrs. Imogene Fales' pisn to organize a woman's national Socialist league has been ahandoued, owing to the starting of a rival organization in California.

The International Socialist Review for January is n valuable issue, containing many interesting articles that bring it up to its earlier standard of excellence.

William Mailly has taken up the work of organization in Massachusetts. He will also furnish to the Herald regular reports from the Legislature of that state. Comrade J. W. Slayton has been nominated by the Socialists of New Castle, Pa., for mayor. He is a member of the ocal Carpenters' nnion with a good rec-

The National Secretary's report for December shows a balance on hand December lat, of \$107.24. Receipts during the mouth were \$374.58. Expenses, \$420.94. Balance on hand January 1st, \$60.88.

\$60.88.

There is reported to be a plan under way, directed by B. H. Hibhard of the University of Wisconsiu, to start a class in social economy in connection with one of the public achool buildings. Many uf the teachers are interested and it is said a course of studies would be well attended.

a course of studies would be well attended.

Subscribers to The Herald are requested to look at the number on the wrapper. If it is 182, or below that, your subscription has expired. We request a prompt renewal. We now offer a clubbing rate with Wilahire's Magazine. Will send you the magazine and The Herald one year for one dolar.

Buttons are being made a subject of discussion in some of the Socialist papers. When we get a button of really artistic design, the discussion will end. The new Kerr button is little better than the first; it is not suitable for a national party emblem; suita "rising sun stove polish" well enough; abbreviate Socialist party to "S. P.," and yon have a "rising sun stove polish" hutton couplete.

Local charters were issued to Burma,

P.," and yon have a "rising sun atove polish" hutton competes.

Local charters were issued to Bnrma, Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark., Globe and Winslow, Ariz., Arequa, Cripple Creek, Golden, Goldfield, Norwood and Victor, Colo., Longwood, Fia., Angusta, Ga., Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, Magnolia, Medimont and Meirose, Idaho, Baltimore, M.A., Angus, East Belle Prairie, New Ulm, Two Harbors and Wyoming, Minm., Chico and Helena, Mont., Enid, Fallis, Glencoe and Pawnee, Okla., Cayoto, Cedar City and Salt Lake, Utah, Nortolk and Richmond, Va.

The new First ward branch met Wednesday evening of last week and elected as delegates to the central committes Courades Richard L. Schmitt, H. Hausen and Joseph Bnechel. C. T. H. Westphal and H. Hansen were elected delegates to the city convention. The secretary of the branch is Chris Westphal and H. Hausen is treasurer. Respinal and H. Hausen is treasurer.

niar meetings of the branch are held on the second and fourth Mondaya of each month at 836 North Water atreet.

The faction which courolled the Sait Lake convention deny that there were over 500 votes in the convention as claimed by the regular state organization. They say there were only 350 votes in the couvention. The number of due paying members of the party in Utah in November was 52, in December 187. The faction which controlled the convention, disciaim any intention of irregularity, although admitting that the proceedings were possibly illegal from a technical point of view. The National Secretary, while recognizing the regular state organization is collecting evidence in the case to be presented to the National committee. The faction which courtrolled the convention and which appears to include men and women who have been workers in the movement indignantly resent any imputation of their motives. uputation of their motives

The Striking Bookbinders.

Up to the time of going to press there is no change in the strike of the book-binders and rulers in this city. The union men are receiving the moral and financial support of other organizations. A conference was held Wednesday to consider the situation. No men have been imported so far as known, but it is reported the employers are going to fight to a finish. There is unanimity among the strikers and a strong belief that the difficulty will end in their favor.

A Bullheaded Foreman.

Through the bull-headed and arrogant Through the bull-headed and arrogany conduct of the superintendeut at the Northwestern Straw works, located in this city and owned by E. R. Stillman, Republican postmaster, trouhle has broken out between the organized hatmakers and their employers. Three union mem whose ahility in their trade is not questioned, but whose devotion to mion principles had excited the lre of a small-minded, intolerant and mischief-making foreman, Joseph Byers by name, are involuntarily idle and barred from their occupation because they will not suhmit to his aunoyances and ahuse. Byers should go out and kick himself for his insolence, instead of whiuing around that for six years he "had been einrred" by the men whose patience has been exhausted by his hull-headed and contempt. the men whose patience has been ex hausted by his hull-headed and contempt

National Hymn Under Ban.

National Hymn Under Ban.

At the close of a lecture in the Get-Together chn course at Hanover Congregational church, Milwaukee, last Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. H. H. Jacobs, made n statement that startled some of his hearers, but proved him to be n man of conrage and profound sympathy with labor's cause. The lecturer, Prof. Dowd of the State university, had declared in his discourse that 600,000 children of tender years were employed in the factories of this country.

"I had intended to announce as our closing hymn 'Onward, Christian Solders," said Mr. Jacobs, "hut now I want to change the selection. After the statement made here tonight by Dr. Dowd, that there are 600,000 children under 14 years of age employed in the factories of this country, I do not feel like singing that hymn. I thought to substitute 'America,' hut then I remembered the first line—'My country,' is of thee, sweet land of liberty,' and I thought once more of those 600,000 children working in the factories, stunting their physical being and dwarfing their mental powers"—and a less suggestive hymn was substituted.

BOTHERED WITH FALLING HAIR? Or is your hair gray? Have you Dand-ruff? Ever try any Hair Remedy that failed? If 40







A NEW STORY BY TOLSTOY A NEW SIUKI DI IULDIUI entitled "FORTY YEARS" begins in the February issue of Tha COMANA, which is the first American publication to print this new acvel of the famous Russian writer. SPECIAL OPPER.

Those anding in the subscription price of \$1.00 before February 15th will receive Pana the November and December issues of This Comania, containing the first chapters of William Morris" News from Nowhere," with Ulmstrations by H. G., Intusch, or, if preferred, a beautiful large picture of Lao Toleroy,

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STATE OF WISCONSIN — Milwankee County—County Court—in Probate—in the matter of the estate of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

Letters of administration un the estate of Adolf Vogel, late of the city of Milwankee, in said county of Milwankee, deceased, haven in the said county of Milwankee, deceased, haven in the county of Milwankee, deceased, haven in the county of Milwankee, deceased, haven in the county of the said county of the said cadolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examinations and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of sill persons against the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, will be assumined and adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined from the court house, in the city of Milwankee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be beld on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwankee, the first publication to be within afficen days from the date hereof.

Dated this lith day of January, 1902. By the court:
PAUL D. CARPENTER. County Judge.
DR. THEODOR BURMEISTER. Atterney.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS account and fourth Monday in each at 836 Nurth Water Street. Chris.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meetery third Friday of the month, of Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS the second Thursday evening of month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets of first and third Thursday of the at southeast corner Reed street National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (for 43) holds free lectures at the hall ner Fourth avenue and Mineral a every second and fourth Thursda 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets.
the first and third Friday of the at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Tweltte North avenne. Ed. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH merly No. 9) meets at Charles Mr hall, corner Orchard street and N avenne, every fourth Friday in

THIRTEENTH WARD BRAI meets every second and fourth Wa day of the month at 524 Clarke at H. Schuelder, secretary, 630 I teenth atreet.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH every second and fourth Wednesds Angust Bressler's hall, corner Tw eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winne

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRAI meets every first and third Thu-at, 1224 Kinnickinnic aveuse, Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert str

TWENTIETH WARD BRAN meets every first and third Thur-of the month in Folkmaun's hall, ner Twenty-first and Center street

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANC (formerly No. 22) meets at Gast hall, Green Bay avenne, near Co dla, every second and fourth Tass in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRAN (No. 4) meets every first and third day of each month at Mneller's corner Twenty-third and Brown six George Moerschel, secretary, 891 To ty-fifth atreet.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITT Leon Greenbaum, Boom 427, Emilie B St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD-State retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State at Milwankee, Wis.

Standard Socialist Literature LIBRARY VOLUMES.

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